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LANDSCAPE U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF ENGINEERS ENGINEERING
ARCHITECTURE ENGINEER 1970 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE DISTINGUISHED DESIGN AWARDS ENGINEERING
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Foreword


The purpose of the Chief of Engineers Distinguished Design Awards Program is to recognize and encourage the extra effort that renders a project more beautiful, more effective, or more in harmony with its environment. This extra effort by design professionals has resulted in a large number of outstanding entries for the 1970 Design Awards Program. The sixteen award winners in the categories of architecture, engineering and landscape architecture were the most to receive recognition in any year of the program's six-year history.

The jurors were impressed by the over-all quality of the entries submitted by Corps of Engineers Districts and Divisions, and took special note that virtually all of the military and water resources projects in the competition were designed and constructed with emphasis on preserving and enhancing environmental values.

In the Architectural Design competition the jurors singled out the Processing Building at Ft. Jackson's Reception Center to receive an Honor Award. This award, first to be presented in the program, will go to the J. E. Sirrine Company of Greenville, S.C., who designed the project, and to the Savannah District for whom it was designed. The Savannah District has won design awards in five out of the six years since the program began in 1965.

The Corps of Engineers is indebted to the Presidents of the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Consulting Engineers Council, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Society of Agronomy, and the other distinguished professionals who served with them on the juries. Their continued support is appreciated.

Since design is a dynamic rather than a static process, we should continue to aspire toward the program goal of design excellence.


F. J. CLARKE
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief of Engineers



1970 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AWARDS

Honor Award

PROCESSING BUILDING
OF THE RECEPTION CENTER
Fort Jackson, South Carolina

Awards of Merit

LIBBY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Libby Dam and Reservoir, Montana

RESERVOIR MANAGER'S HEADQUARTERS
AND VISITORS CENTER,
J. Percy Priest Dam, Tennessee

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER
Mather Air Force Base, California



GENERAL RAYMOND

MR. FORD

MR. ALLEN

MR. MILLER

GENERAL KOISCH

Jurors

REX WHITAKER ALLEN, FAIA, Rex Whitaker Allen & Associates, San Francisco, California

Following his graduation from Harvard in 1939, Mr. Allen was chief designer for a prominent New York architectural firm. He has written numerous articles in professional journals and is recognized as a leading designer in the field of medical facilities as well as other types of highly complex projects. After serving terms as vice president and first vice president, Mr. Allen was elected president of the American Institute of Architects in 1969. He is now president and director of Rex Whitaker Allen & Associates, San Francisco.

JOSEPH MILLER, FAIA, Chapman & Miller, Architects, Washington, D.C.

Subsequent to receiving a Bachelor of Architecture degree, Summa Cum Laude from Catholic University of America in 1938, Mr. Miller was awarded the AIA scholarship medal. He is nationally prominent for his design of educational facilities and has received awards of merit for residential and religious buildings. Mr. Miller was elected to the col-

lege of Fellows at the AIA convention in 1970. He is a partner in the firm of Chapman & Miller, Architects, Washington, D.C. He is a former member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency Architectural Review Board and heads the Urban Design Program, for graduate architects at Catholic University of America. Mr. Miller served as Judge for the Engineering Design Award Competition in 1969.

O NEIL FORD, FAIA, Ford, Powell and Carson, San Antonio, Texas

An alumnus of North Texas State University, Mr. Ford is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and has received numerous professional awards. Though he first gained recognition as a residential designer, much of Mr. Ford's current practice is devoted to planning educational, industrial, and other non-residential buildings. He was selected by his colleagues to the judging panel of AIA's competition for the design of its own headquarters in Washington, D.C. He was a visiting professor at Harvard University (1959-65) and served in a similar capacity at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1957-62). He served as Judge for the Corps of Engineers Architectural Design Award Competition in 1966 and 1968.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Honor Award

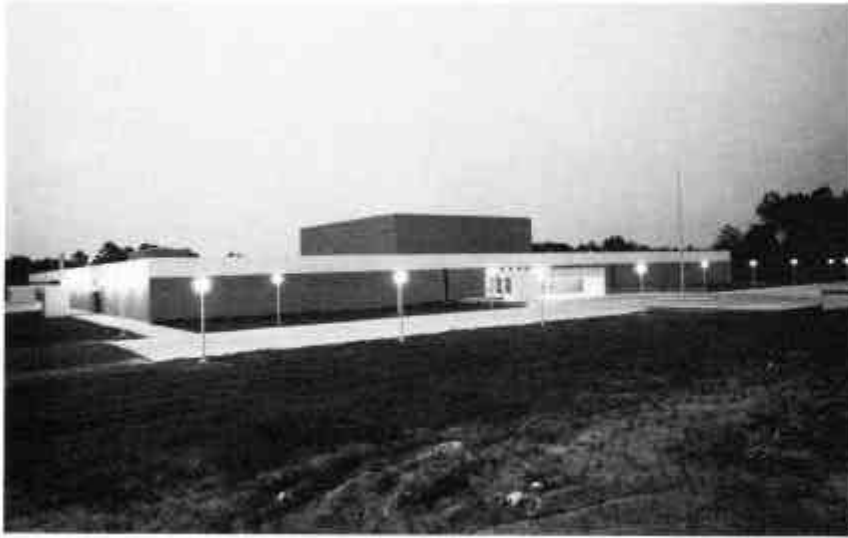
PROCESSING BUILDING OF THE
RECEPTION CENTER,
Fort Jackson, South Carolina

DESIGN:
J. E. Sirrine Co., Greenville, South Carolina

SUPERVISION:
Savannah Engineer District

Project Description:

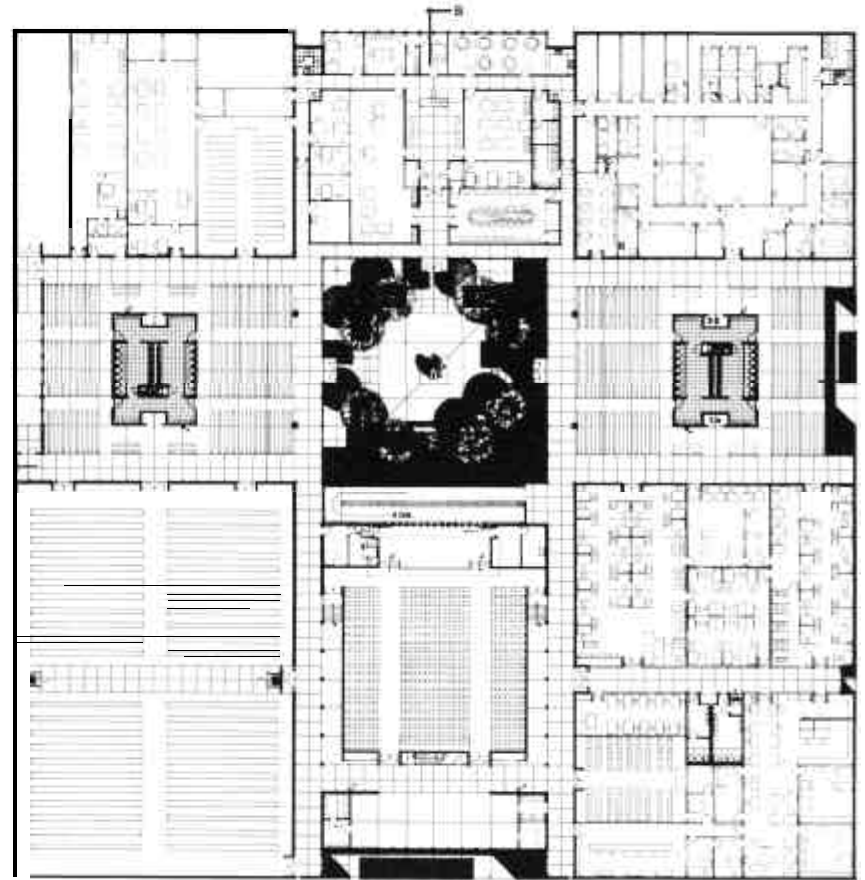
The Reception Processing Building is the first building in a complex of structures that will ultimately include five Reception Barracks, a Dining Hall, Service Club, and Headquarters Barracks. The building is a unique concept in that it accommodates the entire reception processing operation in a single structure. Previously this procedure occurred in a variety of buildings often quite remote from each other.



Jury Comments:

An outstanding design with a well organized plan, excellent proportions and good use of materials. Every element has been given detailed consideration which has resulted in a cohesive solution. The central courtyard, well placed for the introduction of light and air into the building interior, provides not only an orientation point but also a welcome relief from the necessarily austere spaces around it. Light borrowed from the interior courtyard makes the use of the ramps an interesting experience. However, the aesthetic appeal will be greatly improved by the addition of landscape planting.

The building is well related to its site and the proposed adjacent buildings. The plan circulation is clearly and directly handled, horizontally and vertically.



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Award of Merit

LIBBY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Libby Dam and Reservoir, Montana

DESIGN:
Taylor, Thon Schwartz and Kirkpatric,
Kalispell, Montana

SUPERVISION:
Seattle Engineer District

Project Description:

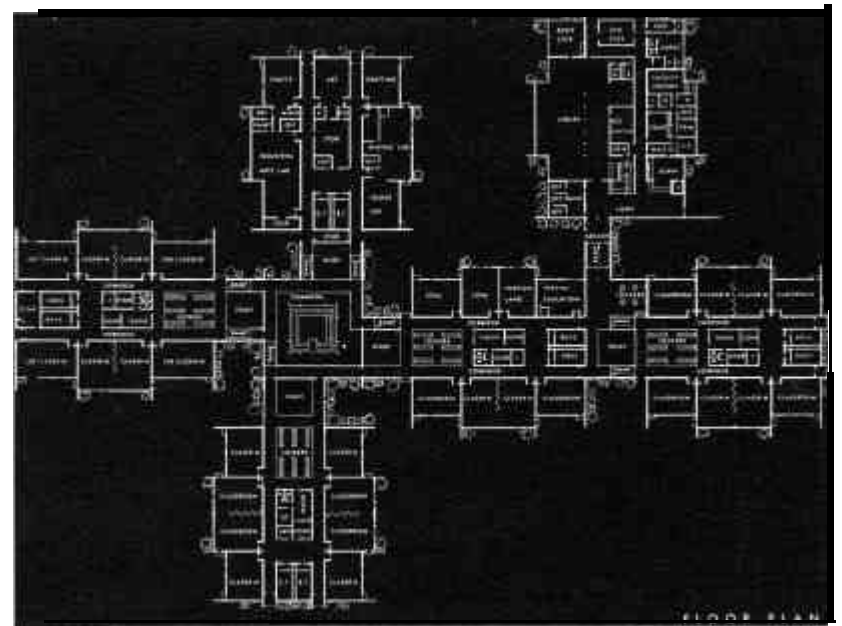
This project consists of the design of a three-year high school with a peak enrollment of 1,200 students. It was stipulated that the physical education and music departments should be located to be accessible during non-school hours without affecting the security of the rest of the school. The gym will be utilized for spectator sports. The school does not have a hot lunch program but dining areas will be required for the students who bring their lunch. While the general classroom is to remain the basic teaching space, it was felt that some of these rooms should be separated by folding doors to provide larger lecture room space. The library, or student resources center, is located adjacent to the guidance department and near the administration area, social studies and commercial classrooms.



Jury Comments:

The materials, changes of levels, and forthright setting of the lockers represent an excellent handling of a generally perplexing problem and we are pleased to see the lockers grouped and not strung along corridors.

Close study reveals that the plan layout has a sensible tightness. Circulation and disposition of the various elements are easily understood and there is a minimum of narrow corridors in addition to excellent use of core area.



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Award of Merit

RESERVOIR MANAGERS HEADQUARTERS
AND VISITORS CENTER
J. Percy Priest Dam, Stones River, Tennessee

DESIGN AND
CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION:
Nashville Engineer District

Project Description:

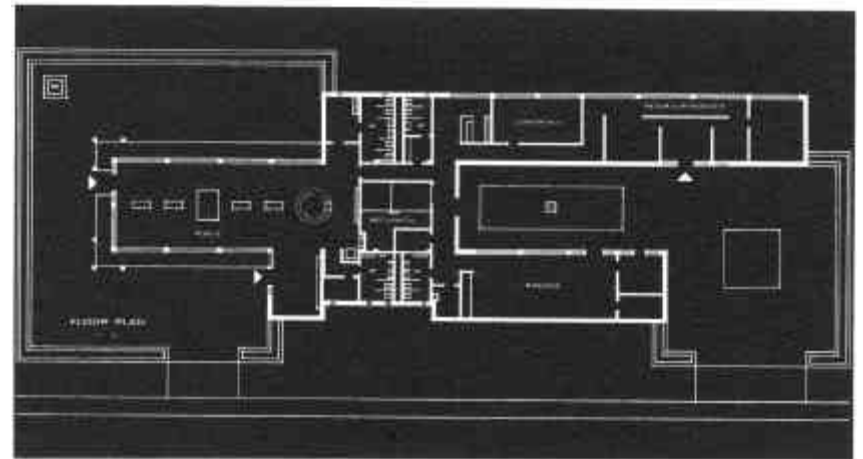
The building functions well as a public visitation and information center and as the administrative headquarters for the J. Percy Priest Reservoir Management personnel. It also houses the radio communications equipment required for the reservoir management and ranger operations.

Departing somewhat from traditional austere design concepts, the architect, through form, color, and the sensitive use of materials, provides a building which is functional, yet aesthetically blends with its environs. The form of the building is long and low, tastefully conforming to the adjacent natural terrain. No single feature dominates the concrete, brick, masonry block, and bronze glass structure: however, the bronze glass windows and an overhanging cast-in-place waffle roof treated with a buff-colored spray-applied matrix, subtly blend with the buff brick exterior walls. Exposed aggregate sidewalks and patio areas accented by the careful placement of reservoir driftwood and low silhouette shrubbery in the planters complete the exterior treatment.



Jury Comments:

This is a handsome building that won the commendation of the jury because it is well sited and clearly articulates its functions. Parking is well handled, giving adequate visual separation from the building without unduly penalizing pedestrians. The openness of the visitor's area is nicely contrasted with the more intimate character of the staff functions. It has some unfortunate details, principally the unsightly mechanical equipment on the roof and the six corner columns which would appear to be structurally unnecessary and are inconsistent with the rest of the building.



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Award of Merit

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER
Mather Air Force Base, California

DESIGN:
Cox, Liske Associates
Sacramento, California

SUPERVISION:
Sacramento Engineer District

The Jury commends the designers of the following entries:

VISITORS OBSERVATION POINT, LIBBY DAM
AND RESERVOIR, MONTANA-Designed by Paul
Thiry, Seattle, Washington, for the Seattle' Engineer
District.

CHAPEL CENTER, DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE
BASE, ARIZONA-Designed by Austin, Field & Fry,
of Los Angeles, California, for the Los Angeles
Engineer District.

Project Description:

This building is located in the administrative area of Mather AFB amidst other older administration buildings, dining halls, etc. In order to avoid conflict in architectural appearance with the surrounding buildings, this facility was deliberately designed with simple architectural character and neutral colors. Every effort was made to preserve the large trees which line the perimeter of the site. These trees help soften the general appearance of the building. The supply delivery area and outside mechanical yard have been located at the rear of the site, screening them from the sight of those entering the facility.

The building is windowless because of the extreme importance of absolute temperature and humidity control. The machine operations room, the most critical area, has but one exterior wall to help accomplish this absolute control. Flexibility in future growth or change of the machine operations room has been aided by housing the electrical connections for the computers under the raised floor area.



Jury Comments:

A well-disciplined structure that successfully meets the functional requirements of a data processing center; both the interior and exterior of the structure show a concern for consistency in detail.

This is a clear and direct expression of the building function and incorporates a simple, and successful use of inexpensive materials. The

preservation of large trees lining the perimeter of the site is commended.

The windowless requirement has been resolved architecturally by a well proportioned series of column bays and masonry infill walls.

Unfortunately some excrescences have been applied to the exterior of the building, such as downspouts and luminaires that appear to be the result of unanticipated requirements.



1970 ENGINEERING DESIGN AWARDS

Awards of Merit

AMISTAD DAM AND RESERVOIR
Rio Grande River, Del Rio
Texas and Ciudad Acuna, Mexico

DEER CREEK DAM AND RESERVOIR
Deer Creek, Near Columbus, Ohio

FISHTRAP DAM AND RESERVOIR
Levisa Fork, Big Sandy River,
(Near Pikeville) Kentucky

TEMPORARY LOCK, LOCK AND DAM 52
Ohio River, Near Paducah, Kentucky

ST. LOUIS LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT
Reach 3, Mississippi River,
St. Louis, Missouri



MR. MORBITO

MR. ROBINSON

MR. NILES

GENERAL CLARKE

Jurors

THOMAS M. NILES

Mr. Niles was the 101st president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, serving from October 1969 to October 1970. As a partner in the Chicago firm of Greeley and Hansen, he has been identified with many water and sewage projects. Born in Lansing, Michigan, he was brought up in Oak Park, Illinois, and educated at the University of Wisconsin. After his graduation in 1923 with the degree of B.S. in civil engineering, he remained at the university two years as research assistant and instructor in hydraulic and sanitary engineering. In 1925 he entered the employ of Greeley and Hansen, and he has been a member of the firm since 1940. In his years with the firm he has been associated with a number of major water supply and pollution control projects throughout the country.

JOSEPH F. MORBITO

Joseph F. Morbito is a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects and is currently the Director, School of Architecture, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. He was graduated in Architecture from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1932 and received his Masters in

Education from the University of Pittsburgh in 1944. He has designed religious and educational facilities throughout the State of Ohio. Mr. Morbito is currently the Executive Chairman of Kent City Planning Commission and is listed in Who's Who in America. He served as Director and President of Eastern Ohio Chapter of American Institute of Architects. In 1964 he was the recipient of an Award of Merit from the Alumni Federation, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

THOMAS B. ROBINSON

Mr. Robinson, Assistant Managing Partner in the consulting engineering firm of Black & Veatch, Kansas City, Missouri, was installed as President of the Consulting Engineers Council of the United States in June, 1970. As Assistant Managing Partner of Black & Veatch, Mr. Robinson is responsible for the management and administration of the entire organization. He also serves as President of Black & Veatch International. He is a Registered Professional Engineer in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico and Wyoming. A graduate of the University of Kansas and Columbia University with B.S. and M.S. degrees in Civil Engineering, he joined Black & Veatch in 1940.

ENGINEERING DESIGN

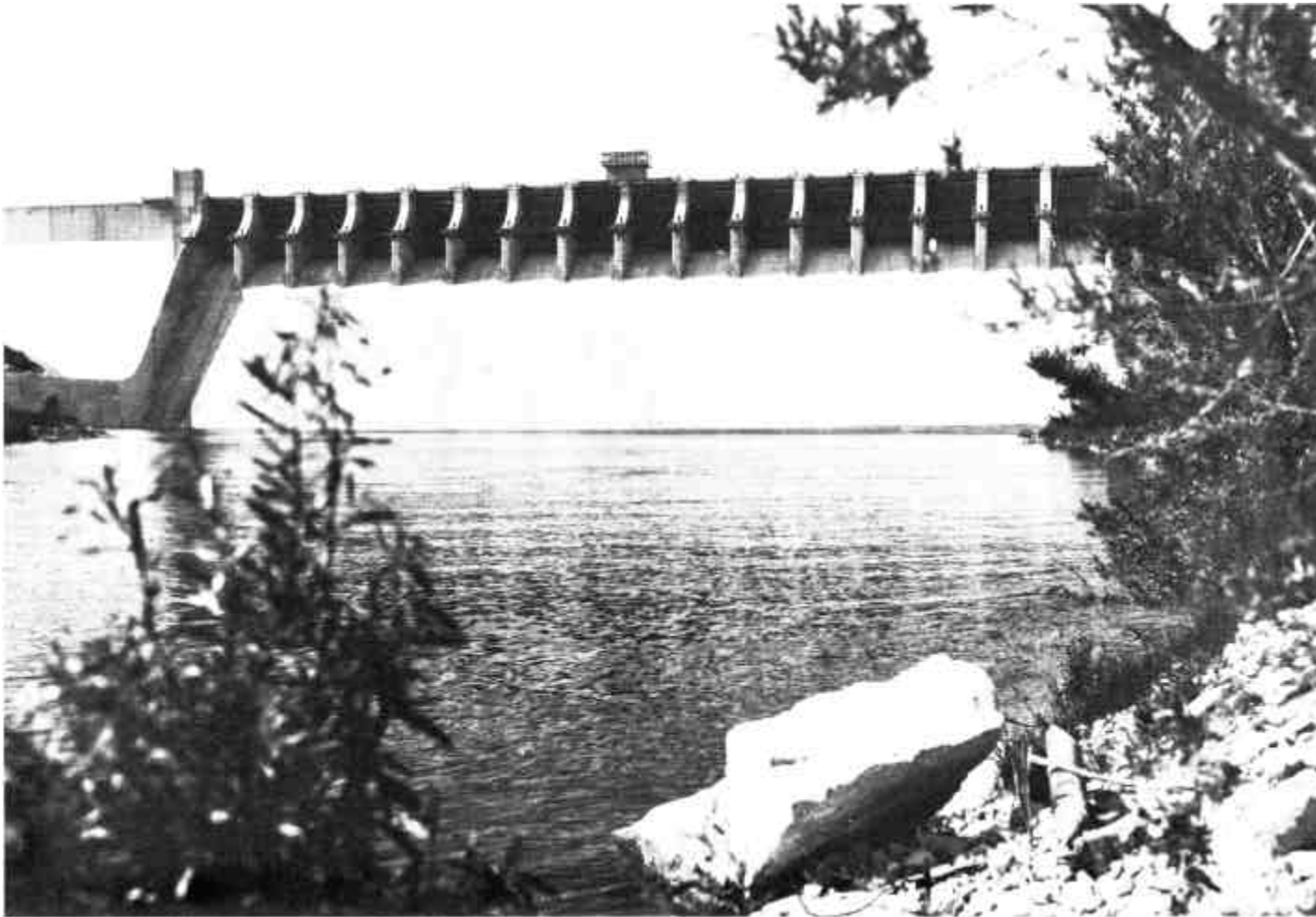
Award of Merit

AMISTAD DAM AND RESERVOIR
Rio Grande River, near Del Rio, Texas,
and Ciudad Acuna, Mexico

DESIGN:
Fort Worth Engineer District and the
Mexican Ministry of Hydraulic Resources

Project Description:

Amistad Dam, located on the Rio Grande about one mile below its confluence with the Devils River, is 12 miles upstream from Del Rio, Texas. The project is an international venture between the governments of the United States and Mexico and is under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico sections. The project provides for flood control, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and other water uses. It consists of a large concrete spillway located in the river canyon flanked on each side by powerhouses and earth embankment sections extending to high ground some four miles into Mexico and two miles into the United States.



Jury Comments :

This major project, a multiple purpose international development, was considered outstanding not only as to design, construction, appearance

and environmental harmony, but particularly as to the effective manner in which were met the difficulties and complexities incident to joint requirements of and collaboration with the governments and engineers of two nations.

ENGINEERING DESIGN

Award of Merit

DEER CREEK DAM AND RESERVOIR
Deer Creek, near Columbus, Ohio

DESIGN:
Huntington Engineer District

Project Description:

Deer Creek Dam is located in South Central Ohio on Deer Creek, a tributary of the Scioto River, and approximately 21 miles southwest of Columbus. Construction of the dam was started July 1965 and the project was placed in operation in May 1968. The dam consists of an earth embankment flanking either side of a combination concrete non-overflow and controlled spillway section. Below the spillway crest, regulated flow is passed through five sluices, with one smaller additional sluice for low flow augmentation. A dike located 3.8 miles southwest of the dam was built to provide floor protection for the town of New Holland during periods of maximum pool.



Jury Comments :

A project does not have to be large to be meritorious. The judges were impressed with the manner in which this project, providing flood

protection and control, low flow augmentation, and recreational facilities, on a relatively small scale, was designed and built to accomplish its purpose simply and economically and at the same time to blend admirably and attractively with the natural environment.

ENGINEERING DESIGN

Award of Merit

FISHTRAP DAM AND RESERVOIR
Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River, Kentucky

DESIGN:
Huntington Engineer District

Project Description:

Fishtrap Dam is located in Kentucky on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. Construction was started March 1965 and the project was placed in operation in October 1968. This is a 195-foot high rockfill embankment dam with a central impervious core. All the rock for the embankment was obtained from the spillway excavation. Reservoir releases are made through a concrete lined tunnel located in the left abutment and controlled by a gated intake structure. The spillway, located adjacent to the left abutment of the dam, is controlled by a concrete ogee crest section and 4 tainter gates.



Jury Comments :

This was considered to be an unusually fine overall project, exhibiting ingenuity in design and construction, economy, and pleasing appearance in harmony with the environment.

ENGINEERING DESIGN

Award of Merit

TEMPORARY LOCK,
OHIO RIVER LOCK AND DAM 52,
Paducah, Kentucky

DESIGN:
Louisville Engineer District

Project Description:

Since planning, design, and construction of the new lock and dam, which will replace Locks 52 and 53, could not be accomplished until after the mid-1970s, an interim measure was necessary to alleviate river traffic delays and to handle the rapidly increasing river traffic volume. Many alternate solutions to the problem were considered. Any successful solution would be restricted in that it had to be economical, quickly constructed and in no way obstruct river traffic during construction. It was decided to construct a temporary 1200 foot lock, landward of the existing 600 foot lock. The new lock is a sheetpile cellular structure with concrete caps. The filling-and-emptying system utilizes a flume with one wall composed of cells connected by movable diaphragms to regulate the portal openings. Vertical lift gates in the gate monoliths start and stop the flow in the flume. The temporary lock went into service in December 1969. This structure is unique in that it was conceived as a stop-gap measure and utilized concepts for the temporary facilities most uncommon to this type of structure.



Jury Comments:

Unusual ingenuity, economy and basically sound engineering judgment were apparent in the manner in which were met the interim needs for

greatly increased lock capacity pending near-future completion of a permanent project that will replace this lock and one other. This project is considered a fine example of innovative common sense design.

ENGINEERING DESIGN

Award of Merit

ST. LOUIS LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION
PROJECT,
Reach 3, Mississippi River, St. Louis, Missouri

DESIGN:
St. Louis Engineer District, Sverdrup
and Parcel and Associates, Inc.,
and Horner and Shifrin, Inc.,
St. Louis, Missouri

Project Description:

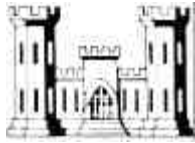
Reach 3 of the St. Louis local flood protection project is essentially an earth and concrete dam approximately seven and one half miles long protecting one of the most highly industrialized waterfront centers in the country. The floodwall and levee system parallels the Mississippi shoreline of St. Louis, through unloading docks, railroad yards, power plants and industrial facilities. Right-of-way and complex foundation conditions were a major concern in designing this project. The project's 19 pumping stations include the latest electrical and mechanical systems for this type of facility.



Jury Comments:

The complexity alone of this project, combined with the difficulties of design and construction under the highly variable surface and sub-surface conditions encountered along the fully developed St. Louis

waterfront, render it worthy of an Award of Merit. It comprises many different kinds of structures and improvements covering a wide range of engineering capabilities, and necessarily involved many months of negotiations and cooperative efforts. It is a reminder of the saying, The difficult we do immediately, the impossible takes a little longer.



1970 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AWARDS

Awards of Merit

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL BEAUTY

LEVEE 212, SECTION 1 CANAL
OKLAWAHA RIVER BASIN
Ocala, Florida

SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN PUBLIC USE AREA
GREERS FERRY RESERVOIR, LITTLE RED RIVER,
Heber Springs, Arkansas

GENERAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

FIRST PHASE EXPANSION
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY
Arlington, Virginia

VISITORS VIEWPOINT
DWORKSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR
North Fork of Clearwater River
Orofino, Idaho

SITE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION
JOHN F. KENNEDY SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER
Fort Bragg, North Carolina

PINE FLAT RECREATION AREA
PINE FLAT RESERVOIR
Kings River, Fresno County, California

DAM SITE PUBLIC USE AREA
GREERS FERRY RESERVOIR
Little Red River, Heber Springs, Arkansas



MR. LAGASSE

GENERAL CLARKE

MR. BLASER

MR. MILLER

The jury was impressed with the generally high caliber of the entries in the Landscape Architectural Awards Competition, and commends the Corps of Engineers for what it believes must result from an increasing emphasis on environmental quality. In some projects we note that the landscape architectural work was essentially cosmetic. The jury feels that these projects would have benefited from an earlier and more basic landscape architectural contribution to the planning and design process.

Panel of Jurors

Jurors

CAMPBELL E. MILLER

President, American Society of Landscape Architects, a Fellow of the Society since 1964, and principal, Miller, Wihry and Brooks, Inc., Landscape Architects and Engineers, Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Miller received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Kentucky in 1939, and his Bachelor of Landscape Architecture from the University of Massachusetts in 1941. Mr. Miller was Chairman, Joint AIA-ASLA Design Team for the Civic Center Urban Renewal Area, Louisville, Kentucky, 1961, and Chairman of the ASLA Publication Board (publishers of *LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE Quarterly*), 1963-1967. He has been a visiting lecturer at the Universities of Georgia, Illinois and Massachusetts, is a registered professional engineer and land surveyor in Kentucky, and a registered landscape architect in Georgia and Ohio.

DR. ROY E. BLASER

President, American Society of Agronomy, a Fellow of the Society since 1953, and Professor of Agronomy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia. Dr. Blaser received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Nebraska (1934), a Master of Science degree from Rutgers University (1936), and a Ph.D. from North Carolina State University (1946). He has served as Agronomist at the University of Florida (1937-1945), Professor of Agronomy at Cornell University (1946-49), and Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1949 to present), and occasional consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation (since 1946). Dr. Blaser has been prominently associated with the American Grassland Council and the International Grassland Congress and has received several awards for outstanding service in these fields.

ALFRED B. LaGASSE

Executive Director, American Society of Landscape Architects and President of Executives Consultants, Inc., since 1967. Mr. LaGasse is also president of American Society of Association Executives. His Bachelor of Science degree was received from Texas A&M University in 1948, followed by study at Texas Technical College (1948-50) and his Master of Science degree in 1969. He served as Executive Secretary of the American Institute of Park Executives, Inc., and the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (1954-65), and as Executive Director of the National Recreation and Park Association (1965-67). He is a registered landscape architect in Massachusetts and Texas.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL BEAUTY

Award of Merit

LEVEE 212, SECTION 1 CANAL,
OKLAWAHA RIVER BASIN,
Ocala, Florida

DESIGN SUPERVISION:
Jacksonville Engineer District

Project Description:

This project is a part of the Four River Basins, Florida, Project. The canal is the downstream segment of the Oklawaha River Basin improvement. Its purpose is to provide flood relief and water control to the basin area. Navigation, water conservation, pollution abatement, and related problems were also factors in developing the plan of improvement. The canal was located in an undisturbed reach of the Oklawaha River. The river winds through a dense cypress-hardwood swamp abundant in wildlife and unusually scenic. For this reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and others requested that every effort be made to preserve the natural river environment to the greatest extent possible.



Jury Comments:

The first section of Levee 212 in the Oklawaha River Basin demonstrates a thoughtful conservation approach, which retains much of the river's

distinctive natural character by preserving one side of the meandering stream in its natural state. The careful pollution control measures taken during the dredging operations are commendable; however, the configuration of the diked disposal areas could have been handled more imaginatively to blend harmoniously with the surrounding terrain.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL BEAUTY

Award of Merit

SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN PUBLIC USE AREA
GREERS FERRY RESERVOIR
Little Red River, Heber Springs, Arkansas

DESIGN SUPERVISION:
Little Rock Engineer District

Project Description:

Before 1962, Sugar Loaf Mountain, rising 1,000 feet above sea level, was a favorite site for school picnics, nature studies, and the regional adventure ground for residents of more than 12 surrounding counties. About 50 years ago an obscure farmer, who wanted his acre-in-the-sky, hand-carried farm implements to the top of the 1,000-foot high mesa, wedging and tugging them the last few feet through a 3-foot crevice in the rock formation. His abandoned farm has long been overgrown with lush grasses. After the gates on Greers Ferry Dam were closed in December 1962, the lake inundated the area and Sugar Loaf Mountain became an island, accessible only by boat. Sugar Loaf Mountain and its Nature Trail were opened to the public in the spring of 1968. The mile-long trail ascends 560 feet, doubling back and forth through abundant vegetation on the more accessible southern slope of the mountain.



Jury Comments:

The preservation and minimum development of Sugar Loaf Mountain show admirable restraint in limiting usage to conservation purposes supportable by the site. The foresight of the Corps of Engineers in purchasing and preserving the mountainous island is most commendable. The simple improvements have been well designed in the context of the usage and will facilitate use of the area for nature interpretation.



GENERAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Award of Merit

FIRST PHASE EXPANSION,
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY,
Arlington, Virginia

DESIGN:
Sasaki, Dawson, Demay, Associates,
Landscape Architects
Watertown, Massachusetts, and
Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon,
Architects, Washington, D.C.

Project Description:

The land being added to Arlington Cemetery is relatively low, with gently undulating hills and valleys, in contrast to the more rugged topography of the upper section of the older cemetery. It was an area almost devoid of trees, and one in which the natural form of the land itself was radically reshaped by the hasty construction of many war emergency buildings. One guiding principle for landscape development in the new areas is the restoration of the natural features of the land. Both the grading and planting will accentuate this by emphasizing the tops of rises and the course of swales and waterways. The new roads will curve in response to the contours of the ground and the slopes from the rising hills to the west are extended into the newly developed land. The wooded, park-like atmosphere of the older cemetery will be recreated in the new by establishing a framework of tree lined drives. The character of the handsome older roads is marked by wide, green verges and the regular spacing of shade trees. This will be extended into the new areas.



Jury Comments:

Grading and planting in the new development blend harmoniously with the hilly older cemetery. Realignment of Ridge Road and the careful handling of temporary parking and visitors facilities contribute to maintaining the hallowed atmosphere of this national shrine. It is a sophisticated and well thought-out solution.



GENERAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Award of Merit

VISITORS VIEWPOINT
AND RELATED FACILITIES
DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR
North Fork of Clearwater River
Orofino, Idaho

DESIGN SUPERVISION:
Walla Walla Engineer District

Project Description:

This facility is a part of the Dworshak Dam project, now under construction on the North Fork of Clearwater River in Clearwater County, Idaho. The viewpoint is situated approximately 1,800 feet downstream from the damsite, on the right wall of the canyon, more than 600 feet above the river. Preliminary development plans for the viewpoint were formulated in March 1966. The objective was to provide high-quality viewing and informational accommodations for interested visitors, both during construction and on a continuing basis thereafter. The facility features commanding views of the project and river canyon, and an attractive setting for interpretive displays. Construction was begun in the summer of 1966, as one of the first items of work under the contract for the 717-foot-high concrete dam. The viewpoint facility was placed in effectual operation in the spring of 1967. Additional plantings and interpretive presentations have since been completed.



Jury Comments:

The viewpoint and related facilities are excellent in functional concept and harmonize well with the rugged natural environment. Interpretive exhibits expand the educational and recreational values far beyond those of the usual overlook facilities. This little gem is marred only by the alien lighting standards which are inconsistent with the natural surroundings.



GENERAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Award of Merit

SITE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION
JOHN F. KENNEDY
SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER
Fort Bragg, North Carolina

DESIGN SUPERVISION:
Savannah Engineer District

Project Description:

The site for the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center was chosen so as to retain the natural environment in this typical rolling country. Location of the main road into the center was selected after many detailed studies that involved drainage, building foundations and siting, the mission of the center, and retaining the natural vegetation. To retain the maximum existing environment, Kennedy Hall was designed to bridge between two existing mounds. This required a minimum of excavation. The parking area was placed to the west in an area that had been marred by former operations. The enlisted headquarters complex was developed to the south, and the officer high-rise to the north of Kennedy Hall. Planting plans for the center were informal to complement the existing natural setting with native flowering shrubs and trees giving seasonal color and interest. Foundation planting was held to a minimum to reduce maintenance.



Jury Comments:

The site was carefully handled to preserve its natural amenities. The project combines conservation and creative design approaches to produce a civilized quality often lacking in military facilities.

GENERAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Award of Merit

PINE FLAT RECREATION AREA
PINE FLAT RESERVOIR
Kings River, Fresno County, California

DESIGN SUPERVISION:
Sacramento Engineer District

Project Description:

The Pine Flat Recreation Area is located immediately below Pine Flat Dam at an elevation of about 520 feet, and extends along the river for three quarters of a mile. The site was a work yard during construction of the dam and development as a recreation area was accomplished with relatively little additional grading cost. This development, together with extensive tree planting by the Fresno County Parks and Recreation Department, has transformed the former work yard into a verdant area of superior appearance and usefulness. The 85-acre recreation area consists of one campground with 54 sites, and two day-use areas with a planned total of 41 sites. The area is used extensively for camping, picnicking, and fishing, and occasionally for swimming.



Jury Comments:

Excellent reclamation of a heavily scarred construction site below the dam has produced a satisfying naturalized area for intensive human

use. The design can be faulted only for some neglect of natural association in the selection of plant material. This practical and useful area should improve with time.

GENERAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Award of Merit

DAM SITE PUBLIC USE AREA
GREERS FERRY RESERVOIR
Little Red River, Heber Springs. Arkansas

DESIGN SUPERVISION:
Little Rock Engineer District

Project Description:

Greers Ferry Dam and Reservoir is located on the Little Red River and in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains. The area is densely wooded and extremely rugged. The mountainous terrain is overlaid by various kinds of trees and types of geological formations. Enormous boulders and vertical rock bluffs viewed from the reservoir emphasize the breath-taking scenery. The average annual temperature of 60 degrees makes the area very conducive to outdoor activities such as camping, picnicking, water skiing, swimming, and fishing. Presently there are 182 individual camping sites, 11 picnic units, 2 group picnic shelters, 3 boat launching ramps, one bathing changehouse, a commercial boat dock, and a scenic overlook.



Jury Comments:

The development makes such imaginative use of the natural features of the site as to overcome some deficiencies in the character of structures and protection of sensitive areas. The recreation facilities have been conveniently placed to blend with the rugged terrain.



PREVIOUS DESIGN AWARD WINNERS

Architecture

1965 U.S. ARMY ACADEMIC BUILDING,
INFANTRY CENTER
Fort Benning, Georgia

1966 JOHN F. KENNEDY HALL,
SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER
Fort Bragg, North Carolina

1967 INDIAN MEMORIAL, ICE HARBOR DAM
Snake River, Washington

1968 ACADEMIC COMPLEX,
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
Presidio of Monterey, California

AERO-MEDICAL EVACUATION FACILITY
Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina

1969 ANDREW RADER ARMY CLINIC
Fort Myer, Virginia

Engineering

1966 ST. ANTHONY FALLS UPPER LOCK,
Mississippi River, Minneapolis, Minnesota

1967 SAM RAYBURN DAM OUTLET WORKS
AND POWERHOUSE,
Angelina River, Texas

1968 NORTH FORK OF POUND DAM,
Pound River, Virginia

1969 JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM,
Columbia River, Washington and Oregon

Landscape Architecture

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL BEAUTY

1967 ALVIN R. BUSH DAM AND RESERVOIR
Kettle Creek, Pennsylvania

1968 CANYON PARK
CANYON DAM AND RESERVOIR
Guadalupe River, Texas

1969 RODMAN RESERVOIR,
Cross-Florida Barge Canal,
Oklawaha River, Central Florida

URBAN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

1968 FAMILY HOUSING AREA
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania